

## Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2-15—The Old Homestead.  
 AMERICAN THEATRE—2-15—The Girl of the Year.  
 CAROLINE—2-15—The Girl of the Year.  
 DALL—2-15—The Girl of the Year.  
 ENTIRE THEATRE—2-15—The Girl of the Year.  
 GRAND OPERA HOUSE—2-15—The Girl of the Year.  
 HALLS OF THE THEATRE—2-15—The Girl of the Year.  
 HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—2-15—The Girl of the Year.  
 KOSTER & HALL ROOF GARDEN—2-15—The Girl of the Year.  
 LUTHERAN THEATRE—2-15—The Girl of the Year.  
 MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—2-15—The Girl of the Year.  
 MANHATTAN BEACH—2-15—The Girl of the Year.  
 MURRAY HILL THEATRE—2-15—The Girl of the Year.  
 PASTORAL THEATRE—2-15—The Girl of the Year.  
 WALLACK'S THEATRE—2-15—The Girl of the Year.

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## New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1898.

## THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—In the battle before Omdurman which resulted in the capture of the city by the Anglo-Egyptian expedition the British losses were two hundred, the Dervishes lost thousands killed and wounded. The British soldiers showed great bravery in attempting to repulse the British forces. President Faure returned to Paris and conferred with several ministers and army officials regarding the revision of the Dreyfus case. M. Dreyfus has made an appeal for a revision of the court-martial proceedings; his appeal will be dealt with at a special cabinet meeting to-day. General Zurlinden will probably succeed M. Cavaignac as minister of war. Advice from Hanoi by way of Manila say that General Rios, Governor of the Visayas, is arresting and shooting suspected persons, including prominent natives of Manila. A dispatch from the City of Mexico says that the condition of Señor Romero, the Mexican Minister to this country, is improved.

DOMESTIC.—Two troop ships, the Roumania and the Catalonia, arrived at Camp Wikoff from San Diego; several men died on the Roumania during the voyage; eight men died at Camp Wikoff; Colonel Roosevelt bade farewell to the Rough Riders. Three hundred and thirty-eight of the National Guards A. R. organization began to-day; the veterans will recommend Congress to return the Confederate battle-flags.

CITY.—Over thirty deaths occurred as the result of the hot wave in the twenty-four hours ending at midnight. Three hangings and an execution took place at Sing Sing. The Brooklyn Navy Yard, in which a quantity of water was admitted to the vessel through an open valve, or sea-cock. The auxiliary cruiser Gloucester, formerly a Pierpont Morgan yacht, is being repaired at the yard. The ship is at anchor off Tompkinsville, Staten Island. General Luis Pando, chief of staff to General Blanco, arrived in the city on his way to Europe. The names of a number of artists engaged by him.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Thunderstorms; cooler. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 93 degrees; lowest, 82; average, 87.

## M. CAVAIGNAC'S RESIGNATION.

M. Cavaignac has resigned his place in the French Cabinet. It was probably the best thing he could do, for all concerned; certainly the best, if he could not bring himself to take the view of the Dreyfus case which is taken by his colleagues and by a majority of the best minds in France. We have hitherto expressed confidence in his entire sincerity and honesty. This latest turn of affairs gives no reason for altering that judgment. M. Cavaignac has for some time enjoyed the distinction of being probably the most strenuous and disinterested opponent of revision of the Dreyfus case. He still retains it, and perhaps to-day we might for "most" write "only." If there is another man in France of comparable intelligence, authority and character who takes such ground as he does he is yet to be revealed.

When the agitation of the Dreyfus case became acute, a few months ago, and the trial of M. Zola occurred, M. Cavaignac was not a Minister, but a private Deputy. He put himself on record as a firm believer in the guilt of Dreyfus, and if he criticized the Government of that time it was for not more sternly repressing the demand for revision. When the change of Ministry occurred and he became Minister of War nothing was more certain foreseen than that while he held that portfolio there would be no revision, and little comfort or security for any one who advocated it. One of his first acts as Minister was to address the Chamber of Deputies to that effect. His speech was, however, maladroited. Beginning with the declaration that the Dreyfus case was judicially closed, he practically reopened it himself by going into an elaborate explanation and defence of the Government's action in refusing revision. There was once a lawyer who said he had a dozen good reasons for the non-appearance of his client in answer to a subpoena. The first of them was, he was dead. Had he gone on to state the other eleven reasons and to argue their validity he would have done much as M. Cavaignac did. Nevertheless, even this error in tactics did not impair but rather reaffirmed M. Cavaignac's honesty of purpose.

The strongest part of his argument was based upon a letter of whose authenticity he was absolutely confident. It had been written by one foreign attaché to another, and referred in plain terms to Dreyfus's corrupt intrigues with his. That was, M. Cavaignac contended, corroborative evidence, presented after the fact, of the justice of Dreyfus's condemnation, and was a sufficient answer to the demand for revision. It was, moreover, evidence of the implication of foreign governments in the case, and an indication that a reopening of it and publication of all the secret details would entail war. Because of that letter, therefore, M. Cavaignac would not grant revision nor even entertain proposals to that end. And now that identical letter is ascertained to have been a forgery. Truly, resignation of his portfolio was M. Cavaignac's atonement way out of a most embarrassing situation.

Why he cannot see, what all but every one else sees, that the destruction of the ground on which revision was refused makes the granting of revision a moral necessity, must be left for himself to answer to his own satisfaction. Doubtless he is able to answer it. But his answer will not be convincing to others. He has acted honorably in declining to play the part of an obstructionist. If his colleagues want to reopen the case he will stand aside and let them, and let the Government be united and harmonious, and he will wash his hands of all responsibility for what may be the result. That is, at least, the conduct of an honest man and a

patriot. It is also the conduct of one who loves justice and wishes it to prevail, even against his own beliefs. The sequel to his resignation will, we may assume, be a judicial revision of the Dreyfus case, which will in turn result in either the release of that unhappy man or the satisfaction of his conviction and condemnation.

We may also assume that this will be a good thing for France, and will involve her in neither domestic revolution nor foreign war. There are some points of likeness between M. Cavaignac's resignation and M. Casimir-Perier's. Each was a comparatively young man, of spotless integrity, distinguished ancestry and brilliant prospects. Each abruptly terminated what bade fair to be a noteworthy career for reasons which most men deemed insufficient. And each retired with universal respect. Doubtless we may add that in each case a worthy successor was found, and the French Republic went on its way with strength and virtue unimpaired.

## THE FALL OF OMDURMAN.

We spoke on Thursday last of Sir Herbert Kitchener's expedition as a singularly well-managed one, and expressed entire confidence in the completion of its work on schedule time. To-day that estimate and that expectation are abundantly vindicated. Without a hitch or a check or a single setback the Sirdar's amazing mechanism of blood and iron has moved on its way to the "Elephant's Trunk" at the fork of the Nile. The Dervishes are scattered or slaughtered. The Khalifa is a fugitive. The Cross of St. George burns clear and bright upon the desert air above the Mahdi's tomb at Omdurman, and above the spot where Gordon died, in the midst of that desolate waste where once stood the almost imperial city of Khartoum. It has been a superb campaign, for whose like in those regions we must go back just twenty-one years to a day, when Gordon, clad in cloth of gold and wielding unchallenged power of life and death over uncounted myriads, swept like a veritable god of war from Zella to Darfur, and won from the astounded and vanquished Dervishes the name of The Thunderbolt. For its antithesis we need not go back as far.

It was a foregone conclusion. A fortnight ago the Khalifa was operatively endeavoring to rouse the warring viceroy of his demoralized retainers, or rather to ally their panic-fearing, by telling them the British and Egyptian had been routed at the Atbara, and that while they might possibly come up as far as Shabuka and fire a few volleys at the rocks they would certainly come no further, but would hasten home again, as they did in 1885. It is doubtful if any of the Dervishes believed it. If they did, their disillusionment was swift and stern. The conquerors came on, not only one to ten, as at Abu Klea, but one to two, and in number of cannon to one against the few doomed land-pirates of the Sudan. A few hours' fighting sufficed. The defence was not as stubborn as at the Atbara; the victory was as complete as at Dongola. To-day, from the Delta to the Fork, yes, and to the Lakes, and to its utmost source, the Nile is a British river.

So let it remain forever. That, we sincerely trust, will be the immediate and lasting result of Sir Herbert Kitchener's campaign. There is no use in mining matters or in setting up pretences. England is in Egypt, and in Egypt she should stay, and in all the vast domain that once was Egypt's. The fancies and the palterings of the unworthy days that saw the noblest hero of his age made martyr to the greed of Lombard Street are dead as old Remeses. The vital fact to-day is that British rule in Egypt is the greatest blessing that land has known in modern ages. The people of Egypt, not the politicians and usurers, but the people, are ten to one in favor of making it permanent. And permanent we hope and believe it will be. Everywhere, from the Delta to the Lakes, the British flag has been raised at cost of British blood; and as is just now being said of another but kindred flag, when thus raised it is not likely to be pulled down.

## HAIL TO THE QUEEN!

To-day is festival day in Amsterdam. The Queen comes to her own. This morning, while these lines are being read, she enters the metropolis of the Netherlands and shows herself to her loyal subjects from the balcony of the noble old Stadhuys which Van Kampen built just two centuries and a half ago, and which Louis Bonaparte some ninety years ago turned into a royal palace. In its great hall of Italian marble she will receive the respectful greetings of the burghers—one can scarcely say "burgers" in speaking of the attitude of those sturdy Dutchmen. And so all will be made ready for the morrow's inauguration ceremony in that New Church which was hoary with age before Columbus was born.

The occasion would in any case be an interesting one. Three circumstances invest it with an especial power of appeal to worldwide sympathy. One is the youthfulness and tender graces of the sovereign. Another is that she is the first Queen the Dutch nation has ever had to reign over in her own right, Emma of Waldeck and Margaret of Parma having been mere regents. The third is that this fair girl is, excepting the venerable and venerated Head of the British Empire, the only female sovereign, in her own right, in all the world, and, excepting also the Queen Regent of Spain, the only woman that exercises sovereign powers alone a State.

By the people of New-York the doings of to-day and the rest of this week in the Netherlands will be regarded with exceptional interest. It was under the wise and valiant rule of Maurice of Nassau, the son of William the Silent, that this city was founded, and it was by the kinsmen of those freedom-loving heroes that it was settled. Their blood flows pure and potent in New-York veins to-day, and it will bound with an unwonted thrill in greeting to the fair girl upon whom has fallen the mantle of the illustrious House of Orange. From the New Amsterdam to the Old, granting and gratulation, and a whole-souled prayer of "Long live Queen Wilhelmina!"

## A CANDIDATE FOR AN ISSUE.

If the Democrats in this State seriously contemplate making an issue of the recent election legislation concerning this city in the coming campaign it is to be hoped that they will contribute to the gayety of nations by selecting from the candidates for Governor now actively seeking a nomination an appropriate leader in such a discussion. As ex-Senator Hill and Mr. Croker are both committed to denouncing the ineptitude of State supervision of Tammany election management, we may assume that the Democracy will not neglect to make all possible capital out of the new election law. Therefore it is not surprising to see reports from various parts of the State that the Hon. Elliot Danforth is making a strong fight and is thought by his friends to have good chances of securing a nomination. We realize that the selection of a Democratic candidate is none of our affair, and we do not presume to advise our Democratic friends concerning their nominations, but merely for the sake of artistic harmony, from the simple desire of seeing a perfect picture of home-rule-and-a-pure-baillet virtue, we cannot help sympathizing with the candidacy of the Hon. Elliot Danforth on a platform of "honest elections free from the interference of State officials."

The Hon. Elliot Danforth knows something about the interference of State officials with the

will of voters as expressed through the ballot-box, and when he is denouncing the wickedness of the Republicans in setting a satrap to invade the homes of peaceful New-Yorkers with terror and rapine in his train—when he is foretelling the retribution about to fall on the politicians responsible for the outrage, he can draw from his experience awful examples of popular resentment over tampering with elections. He was a member of the famous Board of Censors which acted under the tutelage of the late Isaac H. Maynard. He could attract crowds of interested voters to hear him explain how Maynard stole the Dutchess County returns, how he himself counted in a Senator in disobedience to the order of the Court of Appeals, and how he was afterward fined for contempt of court.

When Antony stirred up the Roman populace by telling of Caesar's wicked ambition he did an effective piece of oratorical work. But he could not compare with Danforth if Danforth should undertake to turn the passions of New-York voters to punish the Republicans for changing the election law by telling them how they had hitherto punished Democrats, not for daring to change the law, but merely for a slight failure to obey it in the matter of a handful of votes. He might remind them of how they buried Maynard under the weight of their indignation. He might recall the fate of Hill, who thought they had forgotten his part in the Dutchess County fraud. He might bring tears to the eyes of his hearers by pleading the sufferings of himself and his fellow-workers in that steal and asking the voters to accept him as an expert who could tell them when other men were going to cheat them in elections. No reformed drunkard could ever paint the evils of intoxication more powerfully than Elliot Danforth could warn against the troubles which come to those who tamper with elections. He has a full stock of horrible examples. He can exhibit himself as a brand snatched from the burning, and with tremendous pathos plead with the people not to make his campaign progress, like Maynard's, a journey through a slaughter-house into an open grave.

Certainly if the Democrats want to discuss honest elections Elliot Danforth is the man to lead the fight.

## THE VETERAN LEGISLATOR PREFERRED.

The nominations for Congress, for the State Senate and for the Assembly thus far made in this State demonstrate that New-York is becoming a conservative State. She is beginning to cling to men who have had some experience at Washington and at Albany; who have acquaintance with National and State affairs, and who from a knowledge of parliamentary law know how to accomplish any legislative aim that may enter their minds. It is in the interest of the State to have legislators of this character. They are well equipped to carry out any aspirations of the voters; whereas the "new man," however brilliant, is rarely able, through lack of knowledge of the machinery of Congress or of the Legislature, to accomplish any great mission.

There have been twelve Republican nominations for State Senator, and of these eight are of men who are members of the present Senate. For the Assembly there have been thirty-eight Republican nominations, and of these twenty-three candidates are now members of the Assembly. Five Republicans have been nominated for Congress. All of them are members of the present Congress, and we are pleased to note that three of them are veterans, James S. Sherman, Seneca E. Payne and Warren B. Hooker, who have attained such a distinguished position at Washington.

It is highly essential this year, with National questions of such great importance to be decided, that veterans should be pressed for service at Washington and at Albany. A Republican majority ought to be elected to the House of Representatives to support President McKinley's Administration, and this majority should be mainly composed of experienced men. And it is equally important that there should be a Republican majority of Senators and Assemblymen elected, commissioned to send a gold-standard Republican to the United States Senate as successor to Edward Murphy, Jr., free-coinage Democrat.

## GOVERNMENT FOR DEPENDENCIES.

The problem of government for Porto Rico, the Hawaiian Islands or any other non-contiguous territory which may belong to the United States is considered by some as if they had never read the Constitution. That provides (Article IV, Section 3): "The Congress shall have power 'to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory and other property belonging to the United States.' The notion that any territory must have some form of self-government is settled by Article IV, Section 4: 'The Congress shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government.' The government of States must be republican in form, the government of any other territory of the United States shall be that which Congress pleases to provide. Properly taken from an enemy during war necessarily has at the outset military government only, which will remain just as long as Congress refrains from providing other government by 'needful rules and regulations.' All laws found in the Revised Statutes under 'The Territories,' or subsequently enacted, refer to the organized political divisions called 'Territories,' and have no reference whatever to any part of the earth's surface for which Congress has not by law provided a government as an organized Territory.

These citations cannot be too often repeated, because they form the bedrock upon which all constitutional action regarding property acquired by conquest or annexation must rest. If any property be acquired by treaty the provisions of the treaty become, under the Constitution, 'part of the supreme law of the land.' It follows that if the United States should by treaty with Spain consent to hold any island under its direct government for a term of years before turning over the control to the majority of the inhabitants, Congress would be bound by that provision. From suggestions made it seems not unlikely that Spain may desire to stipulate that Cuba shall be so held for a time, in order to protect Spanish residents from Cuban vindictiveness. It is conceivable that the United States may consent. But in the absence of any treaty stipulation Congress will have power to make whatever rules and regulations it pleases, for military government or any other.

A purely military authority is necessarily that of the Commander-in-Chief, but may be exercised through a single officer, called Governor-General or otherwise, or through a commission or board of officers. The creation of a commission to exercise executive power in each of the dependencies has been suggested, and has to recommend it the fact that the error possible to every individual may be restricted by requiring the concurrence of several. But the power of swift decision and unwavering resolution should be secured for the Executive in all matters left within his discretion, while in others there might be a safeguard given by the concurrence of many.

When Congress sees fit to act it ought to aim first of all to create in each dependency a government absolutely free from the influence of party politics in the United States. This is not impossible, as some suppose. To that end a governing board in each dependency might be created by appointment, with consent of the Senate, not removable except for cause, to hold office for terms so arranged that only

one should go out in two years. It might be further required that certain of the members should at all times have special qualifications, so that if one goes out his place can only be filled by another of the same class. One might be an Army officer of certain rank, another a Navy officer of certain rank, another a jurist acquainted with the law of the dependency, one an engineer of high qualifications, one a landowner and permanent resident, and another a business man and permanent resident of the dependency, and one a man of financial standing and experience from this country. Whatever the number, and it should not be large, it might be so arranged that no person could be appointed for mere political reasons without other special qualifications. The Governor appointed by the President with consent of the Senate might appoint the heads of different departments of the service with consent of the governing board, and might then be intrusted with full executive power within limits prescribed by that board. All subordinate officials might be selected by the heads of departments for service during good behavior, with provision that they should be in no way under control of corresponding departments at Washington. Careful provision as to their qualifications, with respect to the language and to the work they have to do, would naturally be made. It might further be provided that transfer from one dependency to another could be made without loss of rank in the permanent Civil Service of the United States.

It is certainly possible that some such system might build up an organization which would conduct the business of the country in its dependencies without interference from partisan schemes in this country.

## MONEY AND BUSINESS.

August has closed with relatively the largest business ever known. The final statement of "The Financial Chronicle" makes August exchanges \$5,392,316,350, against \$4,547,873,904 in August, 1897, an increase of 22.97 per cent. Several clearing houses in operation six years ago have ceased, and others have started, but omitting all returns not in both records there is found an increase of 22.92 per cent, and as the business done where no clearing house exists is mainly settled through other centres it is doubtful whether such omission renders the comparison more accurate as a test of the volume of business really transacted. In any case, the excess over the same month of any previous year is sufficiently impressive. The increase in stock transactions, which were 5,447,178 shares in 1897 against 12,105,133 in August, 1898, accounts for some increase, although the Stock Exchange Clearing House now takes care of a large share of settlements on that business. But, apart from stock dealings, other business was clearly much larger at New-York, and larger at all cities outside of New-York, than in the best of all past years. When this is coupled with the remarkable freedom from commercial disaster and risk disclosed by the statement given last Saturday, that failures in August were smaller than in any previous month for five years, and with the renewed shipments of gold to this country—\$5,200,000 last week—it will be realized that prosperity has arrived.

Stock operations became tame late last week, the strong leaders taking advantage of unimportant changes in the bank reserve to shake off the weak following which makes a rising market dangerous. But though the decline on Monday averaged only 41 cents a share, and part was immediately regained, contrary to recent experience, London took opportunity when things were weak to buy 70,000 shares, and there was so much substantial buying for investment here that the prospect of a further decline did not increase. The reports of earnings showed an increase over last year of 27 per cent on roads in the United States, which means much in view of the great traffic in August, 1897, but the range of rates charged is so much lower than in 1897 that earnings thus far fall 71 per cent below those of the same roads in that year. There has not been time yet for the agreement to restore rates to have much influence.

The smaller outward movement of wheat and the disposition of farmers to hold for better prices affect traffic some, but the Western receipts last week, 5,067,964 bushels, against 6,080,904 last year, show almost full recovery, and the exports from both coasts, 19,178,782 bushels, flour included, in five weeks, against 24,563,080 last year, show a movement which would be called heavy in comparison with most other years. The attempt to help prices by holding is not a success, as it usually is not. There is always a "lame man," as Mr. Gould put it, who "concludes to start early," and the fall naturally following such crop returns as have been published has increased the number of the lame. The decline last week was 34 cents in cash price, though only 14 in the September option. The accounts from Europe are rather more conflicting than usual, but leave much room to doubt whether the decrease in foreign demand will prove as great as seemed probable a month ago, though it will certainly be large. One fact which tends to increase doubt is that the exports of corn, though smaller than a year ago, 10,969,483 bushels in five weeks, against 12,296,586, are remarkably large in comparison with other years in which Europe has had anything like average crops of grain. The price fell 14 cents last week.

The cotton year has closed, and while "The Financial Chronicle's" final statement has not appeared, Secretary Hester of the New-Orleans Cotton Exchange makes the crop 11,199,941 bales, with Southern consumption 1,192,621. The takings of Northern spinners were about 2,224,440, judging from "The Chronicle's" latest figures, which would imply that the quantity taken for consumption, North and South, was 3,417,000 bales, whereas the greatest consumption in any past year was 2,863,352 bales in 1894-95. In spite of the stoppage of large Northern mills during parts of the year, it seems now probable that actual production has been 524,000 bales, or 18 per cent larger than ever, and the same conditions which have made European mills increase their stocks to 1,633,000 bales August 1, against 624,000 last year, may naturally have caused increase in mill stocks here, which were only 79,696 bales a year ago. Commercial stocks carried over were 1,431,611 bales American, against 709,561 a year ago, so that something over 2,500,000 bales remain for future use. The price was lifted a sixteenth on the 1st, but lost it Saturday, and the month's average is only 5.03 cents, the lowest ever known being 5.03 in February, 1895.

Comparing with last year, directly after the new tariff took effect, imports are large, in five weeks \$34,945,437 at New-York, against \$31,330,776, but in the same weeks of 1896 the amount was \$30,880,166. The exports from New-York in four weeks were \$31,975,814, against \$33,595,754 last year, and a decrease of \$1,600,000 from the phenomenal outgo at that time is not surprising, though it indicates an excess of exports less than the \$40,980,445 last year. But the readiness with which gold has started this way without any pressure here has further evidence that the unliquidated balances due this country are large, and can be called at pleasure. Europe's purchases of stocks called for some gold, but the main fact is that the season of heavy produce exports has already been anticipated considerably in Exchange transactions.

The industrial progress continues, though slower in woollen manufactures than in any other line. The mills are getting rather better orders, but still at prices which promise little or no profit if much wool at current prices has to be used. Many mills undoubtedly still have large stocks of wool bought more than a year ago, and some that are producing largely wool have stopped except for that fact. But a

considerable number, according to recent accounts, are preparing to stop soon, having too narrow orders to warrant running unless the situation changes. The demand for cotton goods is a little better, and print cloths have been raised a sixteenth to 206 cents by heavy buying. The shipments of boots and shoes in August were larger than in the same month of any previous year, and new orders come in gradually in spite of the general disposition of jobbers to defer where they can in hope of lower prices. The extraordinary buying of iron and steel recently has left the market stronger both in tone and prices, although for the time naturally inactive. Bessemer pig at \$10.50 and Grey Forge at \$9.35 are quoted at Pittsburgh, with advances in bars, sheets, Eastern plates and pipe. The demand for products is still pressing, and many works are not able to keep up with deliveries or to look at new orders offered. The sale of 25,000 tons of steel rails at Chicago for delivery next year and the refusal of some good export orders by Eastern works because too crowded to fill them in time show how greatly the situation has changed, since producers were cutting prices to the utmost in their efforts to get business enough to keep their works in operation.

If it is any consolation to the millions here and hereabouts who have been suffering and hereabouts for days past, it may be remarked that in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe they have been in about the same plight.

Philadelphia is preparing the sectional drawings for a great peace celebration, at which resolutions will be passed endorsing the Czar and inviting him to become a Quaker. They will no doubt send him a hat of the order, with the assurance that it "becomes the throned monarch better than his crown." It is more unbecoming, and is the sheltering symbol of amity, rather inconvenient on a windy day, but otherwise a headgear which might well substitute the diadem everywhere.

The last section of the Boston subway was opened to travel on Saturday. The first section of that in New-York may be opened some time in the next century.

With Spanish taught in the schools of Chicago, as Professor Andrews, the new Superintendent of Education, proposes, and English in the schools of Santiago, according to General Wood's military order, we shall soon assimilate our new Caribbean possessions and have an alternate instrument of communication with them. In a little while all Chicago will be able to talk, walk and bark Spanish, while a similar familiarity with English will pervade the Antilles. We shall then go on swimmingly together, as we ought to do.

The Omaha Exposition has been a thorough success financially and otherwise, a result upon which that enterprising city is to be cordially congratulated.

## PERSONAL.

Francis Murphy, the temperance evangelist, has been appointed chaplain of the 5th Pennsylvania Regiment.

Prince Sviatopolk Mirsky, who recently died at St. Petersburg, became a major-general at the age of twenty-nine, and had served in all the wars in which Russia has been engaged since the Crimean War.

A portrait of Broadbent L. Cilley, the oldest and best-known professor in Phillips Exeter Academy, will soon be placed in the school. Professor Cilley was appointed a tutor in the Albany Academy in 1835, and remained there for a year, when he was made assistant master at Phillips Exeter. His early education was gained in the town schools of Exeter, his parents moving there when he was a child. He entered Phillips Exeter, and four years later he entered Harvard, was graduated at the head of his class in 1853, and went directly to the Albany Academy.

Durham White Stevens, upon whom has been conferred the Japanese decoration of the Second Order of the Rising Sun, had previously received two other decorations from the Japanese Government. His acquaintance with Japan began in 1873, when he was appointed secretary of the United States legation at Tokyo. In 1881 he received the decoration of the Order of the Rising Sun, and in 1886 he received the second class decoration of the Order of the Sacred Treasure for services rendered in the Japanese "Chinese war" and in connection with the conclusion of the new treaty between Japan and the United States.

"The London Daily News" notes the affinity between letters and trade. Charles Lamb and Mill used to adorn the old India House. Austin Dobson, George and Count Montenegro are in the Board of Trade. Benjamin Kidd and W. M. Rossetti used to be at Somerset House. Dante Gabriel Rossetti narrowly escaped, at one crisis in his career, being elected to the office of Lord Mayor of London, and is also alleged for many years the superlative energies of Anthony Trollope.

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A young woman was arrested in Vienna the other day for trying to climb a church steeple. She said that she wanted to place a flag between the two bellies, so that everybody could see it. She expected that the Emperor would do it. When he would not it there he would want to see her. He would then be anxious to grant her wish. This was to get her grandfather admitted as one of the twelve old men at the next annual festivity at the Burg Palace on the Thursday before Easter.

The bubble republic of Washington and Franklin, the simple democracy of Jefferson and Jackson, are gone from us just as the fifty days of the French Republic have gone from us. We are now in actual possession of the old world, the old world as it was, and the old world as it is. We have survived all the dangers which have hitherto upset dynasties and wrecked nations. May we not give up the idea of a republic? His word made no progress in government and letters. Are we as a people to be the Greeks, as bloody as the Romans, to become in the end the ready prey of demagogues and despots? If we be so nothing can save us. We do not believe that we are.

Gardner is said to be the only city in Maine where the local and standard systems of time are both in vogue. The two town clocks are kept twenty-one minutes apart, and each has its devotees, with the result of much confusion in keeping business and social engagements. Visitors are entirely at sea, and the natives are never quite sure they know what time it is.

Called Him Early.—"He says his soldier life reminded him constantly of home and mother."

"How was it?"

"He couldn't let him sleep late mornings."

"Chicago Post."—He says his soldier life reminded him constantly of home and mother.

"The Detroit Journal" says that forty-two families out of over a hundred in Detroit own their homes, and it adds: "Of the twenty-eight cities possessing over 100,000 population, Rochester stands at the head, with forty-four families in every hundred owning their homes. Detroit and Milwaukee come next, each with forty-two. St. Paul and Buffalo next, with forty families to the hundred who pay taxes instead of rent, and Cleveland follows one point behind."

Thoroughly Anglicized.—Warwick—The Throckmorts are getting too fond of English for anything. They take London papers exclusively, dress English and talk about 'the Prince' until it is a matter of course to hear them say 'the Prince of Wales' to conduct wars. They have their windows stained foggy, so that when any one looks through them they see a London fog. I don't think I could stand all that, but I don't visit there any more. The last time I was there I'll be honest, I was looking for a good time, and I found such an insane degree that they kept a large warehouse standing in the hallway.

Warwick—Oh, visitors were expected to drop their hats in it on entering the house.—Judge.

## MR. MCKINLEY AT PATTERSON.

ENTERTAINED BY MR. HOBART AT CARROLL HALL.

THE PRESIDENT ATTENDS SERVICE AT THE CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER—D. MAGIE TOUCHES UPON THE NATION'S AFFAIRS.

Patterson, N. J., Sept. 4 (Special)—President McKinley arose early this morning, after a refreshing sleep at Carroll Hall. There was a large number of people about the Hotel Hart throughout the day, anxiously to catch glimpses of the President. Shortly before 11 o'clock the President, accompanied by Mrs. Hobart, started for the Church of the Redeemer, in Broadway and Graham-ave., to attend services. Mr. McKinley remained at Carroll Hall. The President and Mrs. Hobart occupied the Hobart pew. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. David Magie, pastor of the church. His subject was "The Only Source of Strength He took as his text Job xvi, 19: 'Behold my witness is in heaven, and he that voucheth for me on high.' Among other things he said:

"It is not alone in conflict on the field of battle that 'Christian duty is found, but in all questions of morality and polity. For he who is as a bullet we are responsible to God. We have reason to bless God when the question between right and wrong becomes plain—honesty or dishonesty, selfishness or generosity. To-day, when we are coming to realize the suffering war inevitably entails, especially on people unprepared, we must not forget that the responsibility for war primarily rests not upon the President, nor on Congress, but on the people of every section, class and party. Not for revenge has this conflict been waged, but in answer to the cry of perishing thousands which came from those far by."

"To answer that cry caused suffering and loss immeasurable and involved us in difficult questions. Our appeal to-day can be to God that not for revenge, nor for lust of power, our Nation answered the call of humanity. We shall not turn back because of the cost, nor refuse to meet questions which have arisen unforeseen. Questions are not to be discussed on grounds of profit, or of ease, nor of consistency, but of right. To-day we must answer."

"I do not feel that I am passing beyond the proprieties of this sacred place, nor of this hour, when I say that it is the universal feeling of the Nation that in private and official life our President has sought to act so as to be justified by conscience and in the sight of God, and to assure him that in this city, where his associate lives, honored and beloved, whose loyal friendship has brought him to our doors, in all great and solemn duties of high office, he shall have our confidence, our sympathies and our prayers."

After the service the President and Mrs. Hobart drove back to Carroll Hall. Dr. Magie was among the callers in the afternoon.

A man of foreign appearance, dressed in rusty garb and wearing a slouch hat, came to the gate of Carroll Hall at about 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon. Police Sergeant Halstead asked him his business. The stranger said he must see the President. "It is a matter of life and death to me and the President," he asserted. The sergeant declined to let him pass, but consented to take a card in. The man scribbled something on the card, which was taken in to Mr. Hobart. The President and Vice-President failed to decipher the card, which contained a number of unintelligible marks. The sergeant was directed not to admit the stranger, and the man went down Ellison-st. gesticulating and talking incoherently to himself.

Among the callers in the afternoon was Henry M. Butler, a private in the 4th New Jersey Regiment. He was introduced to the President, and the two conversed for about twenty minutes.